ELECTROSTATIC CONTROL OF HELIUM TIDE IN THE STEP CRYOSTAT

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STEP SYMPOSIUM - TESTING THE EQUIVALENCE PRINCIPLE IN SPACE

APRIL 6-8, **1993**

PISA, ITALY

BACKGROUND

PETRAC, ISRAELSSON AND JACKSON (1987)

DEMONSTRATION OF FORCES EQUIVALENT TO 0.2 G AT SUPERFLUID

TEMPERATURES

ELECTRIC FIELDS UP TO 3 MEGAVOLTS/METER

EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS AND OPERATIONS

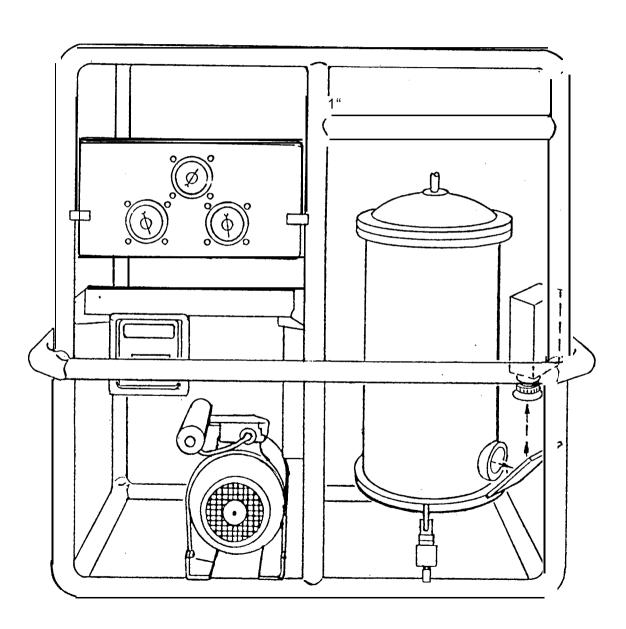
APPARATUS

TEST CELL

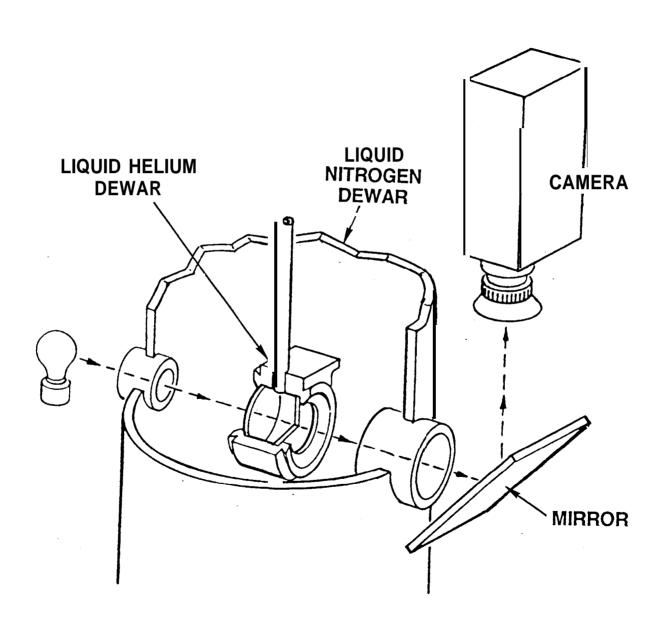
FLOAT PACKAGE

KC-I 35 OPERATIONS

JPL STEP FREE FLYER CONFIGURATION



JPL STEP FREE FLYER DEWAR CROSSECTION



III EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

FLAT VANES

COMPARISON OF VOLTAGE/NO VOLTAGE

COMPARISON OF 2.1 K VS 1.8 K

COMPARISON OF SUPERFLUID VS NORMAL

EFFECT OF ACCELERATION

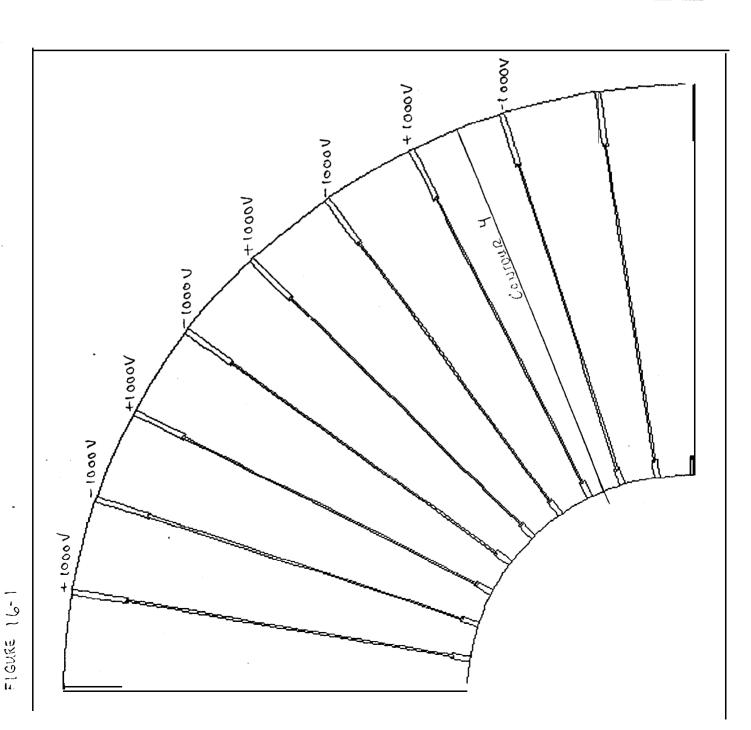
3MGVS6MG

F GURE 6-2: CONTOURS OF CONSTANT EZ

Postel 5.0

Result

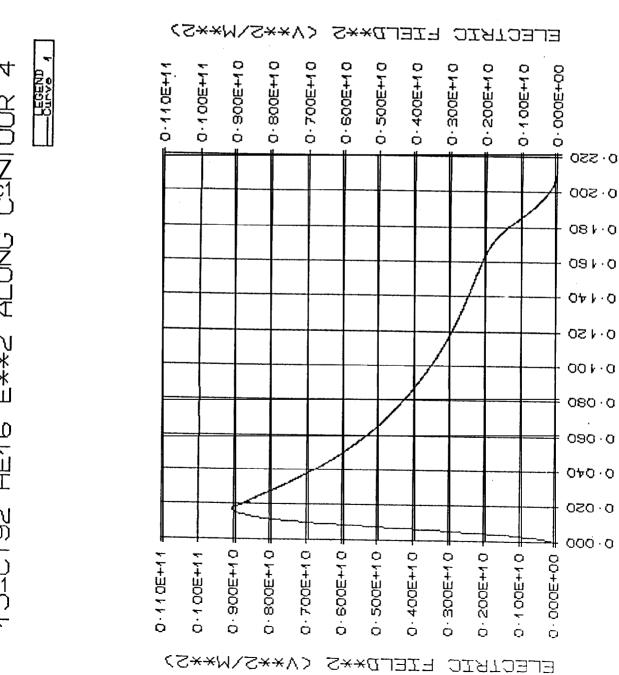
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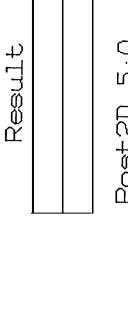


Result

PostZD 5.0

152CT92 HE16 E**2 ALONG C3NTOUR 4





DISTANCE ALONG CONTOUR (M)

IV ANALYSIS

- JPL COMPUTER SIMULATIONS OF THE ELECTROSTATIC FIELD OF THE KC-I 35 AND FLIGHT CONFIGURATIONS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. WE HAVE INCORPORATED GRAVITY GRADIENT AND SURFACE TENSION IN THE MODEL RESULTS.
- TORII HAS PERFORMED ANALYTICAL STUDIES

V CONCLUSIONS

- ELECTROSTATIC FORCES CAN CAUSE THE LIQUID HELIUM TO ASSUME
 THE DESIRED CONFIGURATION
- ELECTROSTATIC FORCES CAN KEEP THE FLLUID IN POSITION WHEN LARGE FORCES ACT
- THE MILLI-G FORCES AVAILABLE FROM ELECTROSTATICS ARE LARGE
 ENOUG TO SUPPRESS THE LHe TIDES BY A FACTOR OF AT LEAST 103